papers of themselves. The will jeaders, like the Bellibons, never learn anything. When they get hold of a hobby,
they not only ride it to death, but even ride its corpse while
its memory lests.

Do the whige imagine that the people of Pennsylvania
are willing again to adopt a tariff which oppresses the poor
with burdensome taxes, while it comparatively exempts
the rich—which builds up tyraunical monopolies amongst
them—which creates an order of paupered aristoc ats to
lord it over them and quarter themselves upon them for
life, a beay of pauper masters? Do they suppose our farmers will be willing again to close the markets of the
world, and reduce the prices of wheat to 55 and 80 cents per
bashel, as it was under the tariff of 1812?

The people of Pennsylvania know how much protection
iron-masters ought to have, and they know that even the
present tariff is high enough for all useful purposes. They
are not anxious to establish many more of them. The
manner in which most of them are conducted is not consistent with a free republican's notions of propriety. Men,
themselves essentially free, are not anxious to build up establishments which, on every occasion, use all means to
coarce voters to make mère dependents of honest freemen.
More than all, they are not willing to tax themselves exorbitantly for guch a purpose. The tariff of '46 has operated
more beneficially to the farmer and mechanic than any
other that ever existed, while it gives at least sufficient protection to the iron-masters. To such a tariff the people
will adher in definince of the ravings of demagogates.

If whig politicians expect to make capital out of this
question, we hope the desocrate will meet them on that
issue. We sak no better: we can wish no more decided
advantage. There are but few whig larmers who would
now be willing to go back to the tariff of '22; and any body
of men who may see proper to adopt it as their railying cry,
will find themselves in a most contemptable minority. It
may do to the North American and D illy New

sit up amongst the purse-proud gistors us of Phitadelphatimay work admirably as a machine to draw electioneering expenses from their pockets, and to excite the spending patriorism of danly counter hoppers; but for the intelligent teamen of the intestor, accusomed to read and examine for teamselves, it will never do. They will intelligent purse the dead monster, and repudiate its apstart votaries.

The last St. Louis Republican gives a brilliant account of the metal of the fron Mountain and the Pilot Knob, "as superior in toughness, fineness, and its superior adaptation to many purposes over that of any other in the east of the west." "The line of telegraphs from Nashville to St. Louis is being put up with wire made from the Missouri fron Mountain and Pilot Knob, and has been subjected to the hardest possible tests, and it has always been found to be superior to any other. We learn that it is easily manufactured into wire, and can be furnished at a cheap rate." It has but recently been brought to market; but the respective establishments aiready in operation are turning out a large quantity of metal every day, and the quantity of ore in those iron mountains is almost inexhaustible. It will defy all competition with the foreign material; and "when the companies at the Mountain and the Knob have pushed their works to the extent of which they are susceptible, Missouri will supply the West with a greater amount of iron than any other to ask for further protection, whatever be the qualities or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They or the quantities which are sent to us from England. They only want capital to work the ore with sufficient activity; but in this respect, most of the other iron mines in the United States make up for any perceptible inferiority in the quality of the ore.

Every true American must cordially concur in the sentiment, that the union of these States is the most important element for securing the liberty of the world. And every wise man will say that is Union must be cemented not less by feeling than by interest-by cultivating a generous sympathy of sentiment, as well as by avoiding every denunciation which is calculated to produce alienation by dissension and insuit. How, then, must we re-gard the language which Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, chooses to employ at the dejeuner given to the Americans by the English delegates at Paris on the 27th ult., immediately after the adjournment of the Peace Congress In reply to Mr. Cobden, the chairman of the English delegates, it pleased the aforesaid Mr. Allen, in the presence of Englishmen and in the face of Europe, in vindicating a portion of his country, to cast a slur upon the southern States. "Reproach not, then, the American government for not abolishing slavery; but reproach as much as you please for what has been done to extend the empire of slavery into new States. Reproach not beloved America; but reproach, if you please, Virginia, South Carolina, or Georgia. Reproach us not as people in the mass." This erratic orator has not the proper pride of an American-which precious name covers u all alike-or he never would have stooped to bring for lishmen. If he could not speak kindly of carry the State." the people of half the confederate States of this Unionif he could not do justice to them by speaking the truth of the origin of their domestic institutions—he might at least have been silent about them. But thus it is, that fanaticism extinguishes even that pride of country which binds every American together.

The correspondent of the New York Herald cannot escape from the dilemma into which he has been precipitated by his own ridiculous impertinence. He charged us with abusing the administration for not at once declaring war against Spain for the abduction of Rey. We denied the assertion; and how does he attempt to screen his meadacity? By making quotations from the Union which do not bear upon the point. Every sciolist in the home book of the screen his control of the subscribers: horn-book of politics knows that under the constitution of the United States, Congress only has the power to declare war. The administration has arrogated to it-self the unconstitutional power of establishing a civil government in California; but it will scarcely undertak e the further usurpation of declaring war.

cra') the dark political gamester in every line of this letter. All the writer cares for is the free-soil votes. His pledge is made with a random recklesness, and a cool indiffer-ence, that show, at the same time, how lightly he regards it

himself, and how readily he would disown it for a consideration. Mr. Fuller, the author of this letter, was perfectly quoulent in his Taylorism during the late campaign for the

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—The Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle has hoisted the names of J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Wm F. Johnst n, of Pennsylvania, for President and Vice President in 1852, subject to the decision of a national convention.—St. Louis N.w Era. onvention —St. Louis N.w Era.

The people of this country have witnessed too many

of the humbugs of the whigs in 1840, 1844, and finally in 1848-worst of all !- when they foisted a man upon the country who is utterly unfit for the office, and who they knew at the time was unfit, ever to confide in them again for the selection of another President. But more! Mr. Crittenden must clear his skirts of many objections both in the eyes of the whigs and the republicans, before he can be thus readily taken up as a candidate. He declared in this city, in Pittsburg, and in Kentucky, against proscription, and yet the first man who was removed was citizen of Kentucky whom he wished to punish. His own son has been promoted, probably at his own solici-tation, to the first consulship in Europe, in the place of the patriot Gen. Armstrong—thus, in the same breath, rewarding a friend and punishing an enemy.

confidence in the democracy of that State in the October election. "Our wanderers are coming back, and we shall

The Fort Wayne Sentinel states the official majority of Wright, (democrat,) for governor at 9,978 over Matson,

(whig.)
THE HEAVIEST!—We are indebted to our neighbor THE HEAVIEST!—We are indebted to our neighbor Mr. McBlair for the largest peach we have seen during the present season. It weighed ten ounces, was a free-stone, and was as delicious in its flavor as it was superior in its dimensions. It was from one of those fine trees which the late Mr. Gadsby had planted in his lot near President's Square. This specimen peach was the last of thirty-one only which had ripened on the tree.

one of its subscribers:

Your Weekly has not yet been bere for two or thee weeks. Your subscribers are getting very restless. They don't know what to think of it."

And then adds:

"Perhaps this mystery will be explained; but we have no idea that aboves will be corrected until the enemies of the administration are turned out, and men put into office who will give it fair play!"

PLILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1849. ns for county officers yesterday re-

The whig nominations for county officers yesterday re-ulted in the following ticket:

For Sheriff—Samuel H. Rothermel, of the city.
County Treasurer—Solomon Wagner, of Kensington.
Register of Wits—James Vinyard, of Spring Garden.
County Commissioner—John C. Dobbleman, of the city.
Clerk of the Orphans' Court—Jacob Broom, West Phil-

elphia.

Auditor—James a Bowie, of Southwark.

Additor—James a Bowie, of Southwark.

These nominations contain a delightful amalgamation of whigs and nativists, most certainly to be defeated by the honest democracy of the city and county. They satisfy nobody—neither whigs nor nativists, nor any respectable independent voter.

Mr. Rothermel is a respectable enough whig, but he has neither the strength of Mr. Dale, nor of his other competitor, Morton: and besides, the nativists claimed the biggest prize themselves, and are now thoroughly dissatisfied with the swindling lottery scheme.

As to Mr. Wagner, he is a man of no account at all. The whigs complain that a mere Kensington nativist rowdy should have defeated Mr. Robert Morris, of the Pennsylvania Inquiere—the man who first raised the Rough and Ready flag in the city and county; and, what is better still, kept it flying, while Mr. Clayton's organ—the North American—was doing all in its power to pull it down. But this is all one. What can the partisans of General Taylor expect here after "The Sun"—a nativist paper in disguise, owned by Mr. Sloanaker, the lately-appointed navy agent, and edited by Mr. Wallace, who paper in disguise, owned by Mr. Sloanaker, the lately-appointed navy agent, and edited by Mr. Wallace, who has just been accommodated to a tidewaitership by the lately-appointed Taylor collector—openly publishes to the world that the Taylor men in Philadelphia were spoilsmen, and ought not to be remembered by the administration of "the Old Hero?" Pretty high language, this, for the aforesaid Taylor tidewaiter and navy agent, is it not? It is positively asserted here that General Taylor promised Mr. Robert Morris first the naval officership, then the post office; and falling to fulfil either promise, the Hero's adds-de-comp have now slaughtered him also in convention.

Philadelphia have.

To the Editors.

Dear Sirs: The New York Herald of Sunday contains a gross libel upon the State of Florida in the enclosed article. As a Floridian, I feel anxious to refute such slanders and to expose their absurdity. In your comments on these Indian difficulties, I have noticed a great desire to do the citizens of my State justice, and can assure you that this feeling on your part is duly appreciated by them. I therefore ask a place in your columns for the few remarks I shall make in relation to this subject, and if you can strengthen my case by any remarks of your own, it will be gratefully remembered.

The rew indian war in that thrifty State. Great efforts seem to be making in various quarters to bring it on as fast as possible, with all the train of expenditure that generally follows such an event. The last Indian war in Florida, which continued, as our readers are aware, for several years, cost the country forty millions of dollars, nearly half as much as the Mexican war did, which ended so brilliantly in military glory, new territory, and gold mines. The forty millions of dollars expended in the Florida war, among the war speculators of that State, have probably become exhausted, and, of course, there is a desire among them to replenish their pockets, by getting up some sort of a pretence for a quarrel with the Indians, and then a war, so as to drain the Treasury of the United States a second time. Those Indian wars in Florida, or elsewhere, are generally produced by speculators, in white skins-and with civilized manners, who wish to live by their wits, and not by ploughting, sowing, and reaping. If the Indians in Florida are let alone, it is not likely that they would molest any white settlements; but the white speculators will not let them alone. They want a war with the Indians—they want to replenish their pockets—they want to brast their pockets—they want to brast their pockets—they want to be remained to the interest of its present inhabitants than any expenditure an Indian war p

cluded to write you again, thinking you will get this, because it will be post-free. I would cheerfully have paid the postage on the former letter, had I even thought your dimes were getting scanty, and would even have paid double postage, rather than you should have failed to receive that letter; not that it was of such immediate

is because it will be post-free. I would cleerfully have be recorded have the Taylor eme in Philaidephia were spoiled that the Taylor men in Philaidephia were spoiled that the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued that the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued that the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued that the post office; and falsing to fallid either promise, the Hero's continued that the post office; and the post office and importance to myself, more than this, that the post office and importance to myself, more than this, that the post office and importance to myself, more than this, that the post office and the post office and importance to myself, more than this, that the post office and importance to myself, more than this, that the post office and the post of the

THE UNION.

The square constrained is the contract of the cont

Why should the iron interests suffer, that a few railroad companies may be able to obtain their iron cheaper? [Hartford Courast.]

Sure enough! Why wouldn't it be a good plan, Mr. Courant, to campel railroad companies to give half their earnings to the iron-mongers of Pennsylvania? Another thought strikes us: let Congress pass an act abolishing the use of copper tea-kettles, and compelling house-keepers to buy a new iron one every sixty days? It is evident something must be done to put more money in the iron-maker's pocket; and the only question now is, which Peter shall be robbed to help Paul out? The immediate danger is, that "those pauper labor" chaps in England will pelt us all to death with cheap flat-irons before we know it! We venture to hint, also, in this connexion, that when Congress frames the law suggested above, a "protocol" should be added, raising the price of daily newspapers.—New Haven Register.

daily newspapers.—New Haven Register.

Col. Benton at Fayette.—We learn that the meeting at Fayette was a highly excited assemblage, and that at its opening there was a strong probability that it would not close without bloodshed. Most of those present came armed, and prepared for a low of any character. To help on the dissensions in the democratic ranks, the whigs were present in full force, and ready to engage in any violence that would cast a shade of disgrace upon the democracy of the State. Such proceedings are to be deeply regretted. They can add nothing to the success of any measure, but must, on the contrary, lower all who engage in them in the esteem of the prudent and peace-loving portion of their fellow-citizens.

We have not seen the proceedings of the meeting; but report says that Mr. Benton succeeded in silencing the clamor raised against him, and made a speeck of four hours in length.—St. Louis Union, Sept. S.

Our files of the Polynesian, published at Honolulu, are to the 7th of July, inclusive. Our previous advices were to the 25th of May. There is no news of consequence. The Alta California of the 2d ult says: By the American ship Montreal, Captain Chadwick, which arrived yesterday after a passage of 24 days, we have received files of the Polynesian up to July 9. The news is unim-

portant.
The United States ship Ohio, Captain Stribling, arrived at Honolulu on the 4th of July, and exchanged salutes with the fort at 12 m., on that day.
The ship James Monroe was advertised to fail on the 5th ult. for this port. al anniversary—4th of July—was observed

The national anniversary—the of the American residents at Honolulu.

[Pennsylvanian.]

Union Benevolent Society.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, held on the 14th of September, the following preamble and resolutions, were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from

among us our beloved and esteemed friend and associate Mrs. M. St. Clair Clarke, we, the members of this society, deeply deploting the loss of one of its most efficient mem-

deeply deploring the loss of one of its most efficient members; therefore,

Reoleed, That we thus unitedly express our sincere sorrow at this mournful event, by which we are deprived of the valuable aid and counsel of one long endeared to us by the gentle urbanity of her manners, by her sound judament and inflexible integrity, and by her child-like confidence and submission to the arrangements of Providence.

Reoleed, That we tender to the bereaved husband and annily of the deceased our despeat sympathy with thom in their irreparable loss, and our assurance that, after a life of Christian effort and benevolence, she "rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

Reoleed, That is copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased; and also, that they be published in the papers of the city.

By order:

DIED,

On the morning of the 17th instant, after a protracted illness.

On the morning of the 17th instant, after a protracted illness, General MERRITT L. COVELL, aged 43 years.

His funeral will take piace to moorrow adermoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Williams, on Penneylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

General Coveil was formerly a resident of Illinois, where he frequently was called upon to discharge various public trusts, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit, and to the satisfaction of the people of the State. For four years pest he has been a clerk in the dieneral Land Office in this city, during which period he had endeared himself to a wide circle of friends by the amiability and kindness of his disposition, and his general courteous deportment toward all with whom he held intercourse.

By GREEN & TASTET, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 19th iast., at 5 o'clock, p. m., we shall self, on the premises, west half of iot No. 2, in square No. 731, containing 3,477 square feet.

The above-described property is situated on Capitol Hill, near the Capitol square, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue 23 feet, running back to south B street. It has on it a brick stable, targe enough for six horses. All to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Title good, Six horses. All to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Auctioneers. Sept 18—2t

Mechanical Tracts. PRACTICAL Treatise on the teeth of gear wheels, by R. Willis, M. A., with engravings, 25 cents
leometrical Drawing, by Professor Parish, with engravings, 95 Isometrical Drawing, by Professor Parish, with engravings, 25 cents.
Hints to Inventors, and others interested in patent matters, by J.
P. Firsson, civil engineer, pumphlet, 6 cents.
Sep 13
FRANCK TAYLOS.

Sep 13

PATENTS.—LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS assued by the United States from 1700 to 1847, with the Patent Laws and notes of decisions of the courts of the United States for the same period, compiled and published under the direction of Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents. In law-book form: 1 vol., 6 vo., bound; price \$5. (Can be sent by mail at a small postage.) For sale by

Sep 14

Bookseliers, near 9th st.

Baltimore Correspondents

Baltimore, Sept. 17—5 p. m.

The Weather—Prospect of rain—Health of the cities—Droining case—Grand Ledge I. O. O. F.—Democratic nominations—The markets, &c.

The weather continues intensely hot, though at the time I write there is a prospect of a change of the kind most desired, some dark clouds showing themselves in the northeoast. The thermometer now sands at 32 in the shade.

Our city continues healthy, the number of deaths during the past week being only 111, which is a small prospersion in a population of 180,000. The health of the northern cities is aiso improving. At New York during the past week these were 378 deaths, of which but 36 were of cholera. This is only one-third of the number reported for a week about a month since. At Philadelphia, also, there is a decided improvement, the report for the past week showing but 207 deaths, of which number 4 were of cholera. The cholera, indeed, seems to have almost altogether run out at the North, and Baltimore continues to be totally exempt from a visitation.

A sad accident occurred yesterday on the Patapaco, resulting in the death of Mr. Clarsey, of the firm of Sutton & Claracy, principals of St. Mary's English and French Academy. Mr. Claracy was in a sail-boat with two friends, when they were run into by the little steamer Mount Vernon, and the boat upset, Mr. C. immediately sinking, whilst his companions were reword. The parties saved accuse the captain says it was caused by those in the boat attempting to cross his bow. A rigid investigation will be made into the facts of the case.

The Grand Lodge of the 1. O. O. F. of the United States opened their annual session in this city this morning. They are a fine-looking body of men, comprising 38 dele-

made into the facts of the case.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the United States opened their annual session in this city this morning. They are a fine-looking body of men, comprising 88 delegates, from every State and Territory of the Union. Hearn that the annual report presented this morning shows the Order to be in a most prosperous condition, whilst its usefainers is acknowledged by those who are not members. The following are the officers: Horn R. Kness, M. W. G. Sire; Newall A. Thompson, R. W. D. G. Sire; James L. Ridgley, B. W. G. C. and R. Sceretary; Andrew E. Warner, R. W. G. Treasurer; Rev. E. M. P. Wells, R. W. G. Chaplain pro tem.; Smith Skinner, R. W. G. Marshal; John E. Chamberlain, W. G. Massenger; Samuel E. Harris, W. G. Guardian. Many matters of interest to the Order will claim the attention of the members during the session, prominent among which is the estitement of the difficulties between the two parties in New York

The democrats of Calvert county have made the following nominations for the house of delegates: Dr. John C. Parker, George R. Crawford, and Thos. H. Kent.

THE MARKERS—in the Baltimore market this morning there were sales of 1,200 barrels Howard street flour at \$5. Sales 2,200 barrels eity mills at \$5. The receipts of wheat amount to at least 50,000 busbels, all of which have been sold at 95 at 100 cents for common to good, and 100 to 105 cents for good to prime red; white sold from 165 to 110 cents, and family flour white 112 a 115 cents. The supply of corn is also large, and sales of Virginia white, heaved by fly, at 55 a 57; Maryland prime 57 a 58 cents fire white, and 60 a 61 cents for yellow. Outs 29 a 20 cents. Whiskey 27 cents in hhds., and 27; a 25 cents. in bbls.

New York, September 18—2 p. m.—The stock market is a shade firmer, but no change in prices. Exchange on London 84 premium. Flour is steady, but not active. Sales of 1,800 bbls. at \$4.87 for old western, and \$5.25 at \$3.37 is or New State and common Genese. Southern brands \$5.44. Rye flour \$3; com meal \$5.124. Substofferd wheat at 103 a 103 cents, and Genesee. Southern brands \$5.44. Rye flour \$3; com meal \$5.124. Substofferd wheat at 103 a 103 cents, and Genesee 120 cents. Corn is selling at 59 a 70 cents for mixed, and \$1 a 52 cents for yellow. Oats 40 cents; tyre 56 cents. Sales of meas pork at \$10.25, and prime \$8.50. Lard \$6, a 64 cents. Cotton is about as quoted on Saturday, with rather more activity. Whiskey 2½ a 25 cents, in bbls.

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 17—2 p. m.—Stocks steady—no change in prices. Sales of flour at \$5. Corn meal \$5.124. Red wheat 103 a 107 cents; white 108 a 114 cents. Seles of yellow corn at 85 a 64 cents. Oats 39 cents. The provision market is steady—prices unchanged. Grocaries in good request. Rio coffee 74 a 8 cents per 1b. Nothing doing in cotton. Whiskey in bbls. 27 a 274 cents.

Large arrival of furs.—Indian musicers.—Destructive fire.—Steambout suck.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The steamer Amelia has arrived here

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The steamer Amelia has arrived here from the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. She was out from this port 98 days, and brings 1,300 bales of pehrics for the American Far Company. The news by the Amelia has generally bean anticipated. The choicen has almost smally disappeared from among the different tribes of indians. By another arrival here, dates from Fort Laramie to the 20th of August have been received. Several trains bound to California passed the fort on the 17th. The emigrants appeared in excellent spirits, and were getting along well. The two Indians who murdered Mr. Colhura, a Sanna Fe trader, have been brought to this city and imprisones, to await their trial before the United States circuit court, to be held in April next.

A destructive fire broke out at Cape Girardrau on the night of the 12th, destroying several houses. The loss is heavy.

beavy.

The steamer Revenue Cutter was sunk at the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi river on Thursday last.

Editorial change.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—Thomas B. Stevenson, eq., retired from the editorial chair of the Chronicle this morning. The Chronicle is to be united with the Adas—E. D. Mansfield, esq., in the chair editorial.

Littell's Living Age, No. 380 .-- Price 18 K cer

3. The Legot Family, cases. III. IV. V.—Junia Caveraty Magazine.

4. Walpole's Four Years in the Pacific.—Speciator.

5. Ecaors, &c.: Land Tenures in Hungary; is Frassia to be free Georgis; Trouble at the Cape of Good Hope; Martial Mondo M. de Lamartine.—Examiner—Speciator.

6. Liberty of Rome, by Samoul Eliot.—John Bull.
With Forty, and short articles.

Washington, December 27, 1940.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to in to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only the current literature of the English language, but this, by its in mense extent and comprehension, includes, a portraiture of the haman mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS. Published weekly, at \$5 a year, by

R. LITTELL & CO.,
Region Sep 18

Caution to Drungists and the Public
THE unparalleted and attonishing afficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam
of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommendedcuring many cases after the skill of the best physiciams was unavailing—has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has
caused unprincipled counterfeirers and initiators to paim off squirious
mixtures, or similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.
HE NOT DECERVED BY HIPOSTORS.
The public should be careful to get the genuine article, as the imitations and counterfeits, being put up by those who know nothing of
medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely ansaic
and dangerous.

EXAMINE CLOSELY REPORE PHECHARING

medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely and dangerous.

EXAMINE CLOSELY REFORE PURCHASING.

The genuine Baisann is put up in bottles, with the wurps.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILL CHERRY, Phila., "hown is glass—each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of the second of the front, with the signature of the second of the front, with the signature of the will always appear the written signature of BUTTS." Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or for the signature of the general agent, will be pinished with the ut rigor of the law.

For sale by

BUTTE." Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the general agent, will be pinished with the utmoring of the law.

For sale by

Sep 18—3t

Land, Pensien, and General Agency.

Washington, D. C.

Will-LIAM II. MINNIX, late of the General Land Office, will be proceed to claims of every kind against the government, before Congress or any of the departments. His experience in the different branches of the departments, especially those in relation to military bounty lands, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all who may require his services. The prompt issue of patents for lands sold or located by military warrants will be secured, and all necessary means taken to recover lost or dead-letter warrants. Claims for services in the revolutionary war, the war of 1813, and Mackinan war, will receive special attention. He will also attend to the sale renting, collection of rears, and payment of taxes on real estate downed in this city by non-residents and others.

Reference is made to Gen. James Shields, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office; Hoai Richard M. Young, late Commissioner of the General Land Office; Board Richard Shields, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office; when the same of the General Cand Office; the same of the General Cand Office; the Commissioner of the General Cand Office; the Co

By GREEN & TASTET, Ametioners HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN PURNITURE AT AU On Thursday, the 30th instant, we shall sell, at the radia, but the mice. Notes, on C street, between 48, and 6th streets, no site the Exchange Hotel, at 19 quelock a. m., a good amenication.

A CARD.—Those of our cust